Numb. 269.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From January 23. to January 30. 1733, 4.

Remainder of the Duke of Argyle's *Speech in the Houſe of Lords.*

AS for the Officers and Soldiers of the Army's being obliged to obey their Superior Officers without any Limitations, it is certain, they are not; they are obliged to obey only legal Orders; illegal they may diſobey with Impunity. If I were at the Head of my Regiment, and ſhould order them to ſhoot a Gentleman innocently paſſing by, might not my Regiment refuſe to obey ſuch Orders? Can it be ſaid that they would be found guilty of Mutiny, or condemned to be ſhot by a Court-Martial for ſuch Refuſal? No, their Conduct would be approved of by any Court-Martial, and the Perſon condemned who gave the illegal Orders. The Officers and Soldiers of the Army are therefore in this as well in moſt other reſpects upon the ſame Footing with thoſe of the Militia, or at leaſt upon the ſame Footing that the Militia muſt be put on, before they can be made uſeful for the Defence of the Nation.

Thus it appears, that with reſpect to our Liberties, a Standing Army of our own Subjects can be no more dangerous than a well-ordered and well diſciplined Militia; and by late Experience we find, that they behaved after the ſame manner, when they found Attempts were making againſt the Liberties of the Nation: In the Reign of the late K. James, the Army behaved in the ſame manner as the Militia had done under his Father. It is a ſort of Article of Faith among ſome People, that no Attempts were made againſt our Liberties in the Reign of K. Charles I. But the Caſe is far otherwiſe; his whole Reign, at leaſt from the Beginning to the Year 1641, was a continued Scene of the moſt Arbitrary and Oppreſſive Meaſures; what by his Court of Star-Chamber, and his Spiritual Courts (of theſe laſt, I think we have ſome ſtill remaining) did not he oppreſs the Subject in the moſt unprecedented manner? Even the firſt Set of Miniſters he had, began to encroach upon the Liberties of their Country; but after them he got a Spiritual Prime Miniſter, an Archbiſhop, who ſoon drove the Nail to the Head, and laid the People under a Neceſſity of taking Arms in Defence of their Liberties: That King and his Miniſters had taken all poſſible care to model the Militia, he had the ſupreme Command over them, he had named ſuch Officers over them as he thought would do whatever he pleaſed, but when Affairs were come to this Criſis, that they ſaw they muſt fight either for the Liberties of the People, or againſt them, many of thoſe Officers the King had named took Party againſt him, and the Orders of thoſe for him were in many Places deſpiſed by the Private Men. The Army under his Son behaved in the very ſame manner, and it will always be ſo; in Caſe of a Civil War the Army being Part of the People, will certainly behave as the People do, every Man will join that Party which he thinks moſt in the Right.

As to Auxiliary Troops, I believe no Man will pretend that we ought to keep a Standing Army of Forigen Auxiliaries; if we ſhould call ſuch to our Aſſiſtance, we are not very ſure they will go out again at our Deſire: It has been juſtly obſerved by a great Author, that whatever Country truſts her Defence to Foreign Auxiliaries* called to our Aſſiſtance, would not always leave us whenever we had a Mind; yet Experience has ſhewn us, that we cannot always depend upon their coming to our Aſſiſtance as ſoon as called. The late unnatural Rebellion afforded us an Inſtance of this; his late Majeſty I am ſure had done nothing to deſerve that Treatment, yet ſuch a dangerous Inſurrection broke out againſt him, and we had at the ſame time ſo few Troops of our own, that we were obliged to ſend to our Allies for that Aſſiſtance which they were engaged by Treaties to give us: Unluckily it happened the Dutch for ſome time before had been ſo much addicted to that Political Maxim of reducing their Army, that they were not in a Condition to make good their Engagements to us; ſo that we were obliged to hire Troops in Germany, and to wait till they marched down to the Dutch Garriſons before we could have a Man of the Dutch Troops to march to our Aſſiſtance: And we had

*Here ſeems to be ſome Defect in the Copy.

had at that time ſo few Troops of our own, that for ſome time after my Arrival in Scotland, I had but 1600 Men to make Head againſt almoſt as many thouſands then up in Arms in that Country againſt the Government. It is very wrong to imagine that in Time of Danger the whole Regular Army we have can be brought together; it muſt in ſuch Caſes be divided, and a Detachment left at every Place where any Danger may be dreaded; ſo that even from the Number now propoſed, it would not be poſſible to form a Body of five or ſix Thouſand Men in any Part of the Kingdom, except juſt about London.

The Dutch Auxiliaries did at laſt arrive, though not till after the Rebellion was in a great meaſure defeated: But, I ſhall never deſire to ſee any more Foreign Auxiliaries in this Country. I had been long in the Service of the States General; I was once a General in their Army, from whence one would expect that I might have had as much Authority over their Troops as any Britiſh General could have, and yet I had a great deal of Difficulty to keep them in Order: They were mighty apt to miſtake a Friend for a Foe, eſpecially if they ſaw any thing that was worth taking. I was an Eye-Witneſs of the many Hardſhips our beſt Subjects ſuffered from theſe foreign Auxiliaries. I then did what I could to remedy them, and in order to prevent any ſuch for the future, I ſhall always be againſt any Meaſure which may tend towards laying the Government under a Neceſſity of calling in Foreign-Auxiliaries.

I cannot imagine how ſome People have got into a way of thinking, that the Liberties of all the Countries in Europe have been overturned by Standing Armies; I do not know one Country in Europe whoſe Liberties have been ſo overturned. The Liberties of Rome were overturned by the Luxury and Corruption crept in among the People long before the Time of Julius Cæſar; and in his Time, their Standing Army was ſo far from being the only Means of overturning the Liberties of Rome, that the greateſt Part of the Standing Army joined againſt Julius Cæſar; but he had a Deviliſh Head of his own, ſo that by his own good Conduct, and the Bravery of his Troops he got the better of his Enemies, tho' they had the greateſt Numbers even of Regular Troops of their Side. If the Romans at that time had had no Standing Army, would not the People, would not the very Mob have done the ſame? Every Man who had Courage, or who could be perſuaded to go to fight, would have joined that Party he liked beſt; the Commander, who could make the beſt Uſe of thoſe that joined him, would have got the Advantage, and the victorious Army would have had it in their Power to have ſettled the future Form of Government upon what footing they had a mind.

It is the ſame with reſpect to all the other Countries of Europe where Arbitrary Power is eſtabliſhed. In France their Liberties were overturned long before they had a Standing Army; the oldeſt Corps of Regular Troops in France is the Regiment of Picardie; which was raiſed only in the firſt or ſecond Year of our Q. Elizabeth; and it is well known long before that time the Liberties of the French were entirely deſtroyed. In Spain, their Prieſts deſtroyed the Liberties of the People; and it is by means of their Inquiſition that Arbitrary Government is to this day ſupported; by means of that terrible Spiritual Court, their Prieſts ſupport their own deſpotic Rule, not only over the People, but over the Court, and Army too. In Sweden, it was likewiſe their Prieſts that eſtabliſhed an arbitrary Rule, and it was by their Army that their Liberties were reſtored; in Denmark a Houſe of Commons ſurrendered up their Liberties to the Crown; and thereby enabled their King to get himſelf declared the Abſolute and the Arbitrary Sovereign over the whole Country.

Thus, My Lords, we may find, that a Standing Army never had the chief Hand in deſtroying the Liberties of their Country; nor indeed can it be ſuppoſed they ever will: Can it be ſuppoſed that any Man of Common Senſe, who has a good Poſt in the Army, and the Laws of his Country for his Protection while he behaves well, will ever join in Meaſures for ſubjecting himſelf to the uncontrollable Will and giddy Pleaſure of any one Man? He muſt know that true Honour and Virtue, or a faithful Performance of his Duty could then be no Protection to him; his Life, Eſtate, and every thing dear to him, muſt then depend on the mere Pleaſure of a Court; and every Man knows, about Courts, true Honour and Virtue often falls a Sacrifice to Whiſpers, deceitful Inſinuations, and falſe and private Accuſations. Is it then reaſonable to preſume, that the Gentlemen of the Army, bred Strangers to the low Arts and vile Practices uſual about Courts, will ever give up that honourable Dependance they have upon their own Behaviour and the Laws of their Country, for the ſake of a ſlaviſh Dependance upon any Court whatever: For my part, it is not poſſible for me to ſuſpect any ſuch thing, therefore I cannot from thence draw any Argument againſt keeping up a Standing Army in this Country. But the ſmall Army now propoſed is only for protecting the Peace and Quiet of the Country againſt ſudden Invaſions, or againſt little Inſurrections or rather Mobs that may be raiſed by a few diſcontented Subjects: The main Strength of this Nation, and that upon which we principally depend, is the Superiority of our Fleet, and the Bravery of our Men in general: Let us continue to preſerve the preſent Superiority we have as to our Fleet; and cultivate Bravery and Military Diſcipline as much as poſſible among our Men in general; but do not let us, for the ſake of groundleſs Jealouſies and pretended Fears, expoſe the Peace of our Country to be diſturbed by every Neighbouring State who ſhall take it in their Heads ſo to do, or by every Subject who ſhall be prompted by his Reſentment or Ambition

bition to rebel againſt the Government of his Country.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 19. The Expreſs which arrived the 14th at Night, brought Advice to the Grand Signior that the Victory obtain'd over the Perſian General was happily followed by a total Defeat of the Troops that formed the Blockade at Babylon, in the following Manner *viz.* Achmet Baſhaw, the Governor, received on the 20th paſt the firſt News of the Battle given the Day before, and the Rout of the Perſian Army in the Plain of Udjoum; being reduced to the laſt Extremity for Want of Proviſions, he reſolved to take that Opportunity to raiſe the Siege, and march'd out next Morning before Day at the Head of 25,000 Men, ſelect Troops of the Garriſon, to attack the Perſians in their Trenches, which they had fortify'd with two Forts. The Action began about Day-Break, when the Troops that guarded one of the Forts, was at laſt obliged to retire to the ſecond: The Perſians notwithſtanding the Fear the Defeat of their General might have given them, defended themſelves with much Bravery, that the Governor was obliged to fetch the Artillery, from Babylon to carry the Trenches: The Troops in that Fort were put to the Sword, the Reſt fled in great Diſorder. After this Action Achmet Baſhaw, the Governor re-entered Babylon, whither he cauſed all the Proviſions to be brought, which he found in great Abundance in the Enemies Camp. The Courier which brought this News is the firſt Gentleman belonging to Kaſſar Aga, who was in the Field with Topal Oſman, our General, from whom he was ſent to the Governor of Babylon, with the News of the firſt Victory: The Governor ſent him back again to our General, with the Account of his Succeſs, who diſpatched him hither. Topal Oſman entered Babylon on the 24th paſt. The Governor's Letters take no Notice what is become of the Perſian General, but it is pretended, that after the Rout of the Army he was obliged to ſhelter himſelf with not above 1000 Men, among the Arabians, who declared for him; and moreover, that the Chief of a Clan in that Country, Father-in-Law to the Governor of Babylon, has engaged, in order to procure his Pardon for joining with the Perſians, to diſcover where he lies conceal'd, and deliver him up to the Turks. On the 15th in the Morning the News of the ſecond Victory was proclaimed by a Diſcharge of the Cannon belonging to the Seraglio; farther Rejoycings were not made becauſe of Preparations ſaid to be carrying on for publick Feaſts, to be given upon the Arrival of Capighi Baſhaw, who brings along with him the whole Detail of the Battle on the 19th paſt, and who is expected with a numerous Retinue in a few Days. His Sublime Highneſs has ſent Topal Oſman full Powers to purſue the War, or ſign a Treaty with the Perſians, juſt as he judges expedient, and on ſuch Conditions as will redound moſt to the Glory as well as the Intereſt of this Empire.

Schwerin, Sept. 14. *In the Night between the* 10th *and* 11th *Inſtant, our Garriſon made a Salley on the Troops of Execution, who are in Quarters near this City, to the Number of* 600 *Men; but the latter having Notice of it, retired in good Order into a neighbouring Wood, without any other Loſs than of a few Priſoners. Duke Charles Leopold has ſince ſent a Detachment to Sternberg, who carried off twelve Men of the Troops of Hanover, who were brought in hither. In conſequence of a general Mandate of his ſerene Highneſs, addreſſed to the Nobility, Burghers, and Peaſants of his Dutchy, to take Arms, and to repair to the Rendezvous appointed in their reſpective Diſtricts, on pain of being treated as Rebels, &c. Some Inhabitants of the ſmall Towns of the Principality of Schwerin, and a great Number of Peaſants, came this Day in Arms, near this City, to receive the Orders of the Duke. This Mandate cauſes great Alarms throughout all the Country. The Nobility of this Principality are retired to Wiſmar, and that of the Dutchies of Guſtrow and Roſtock, whither 'tis ſaid Duke Chriſtian Louis is alſo retired. We juſt now learn that the Peaſants, and many of the Burghers of the Dutchy of Guſtrow, are aſſembled near the City of that Name.*

Hamburgh, Sept. 18. *We learn from Dreſden, that his Serene Highneſs the Elector, had given Orders for raiſing* 20,000 *Men of Militia, in the Electorate of Saxony, to put into the ſtrong Places, in room of the regular Troops which are to make the Campaign; and that thoſe encamped near Sorau, are actually in March for the imperial Camp near Pilſen. We learn from Radzebourg, that ſome Hanoverian Battalions are in March to diſperſe the Peaſants of the Dutchy of Mecklenburgh, who are got together in divers Parts, by Order of Duke Charles Leopold.*

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, Jan. 4.

On Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly lately called, ſat here; when his Excellency Governor *Belcher*, who arrived here on Friday, made the following Speech to them, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

BY the laſt Ships from London, *I have received an Account of the* French *King's declaring War againſt the Emperor of* Germany, *with whom His Britannick Majeſty is in Alliance; and how far this unhappy Rupture may lead to a General War in* Europe, *is uncertain. However, I think it a fair Alarm to all his Majeſty's Dominions to put themſelves in a Poſture of Defence; and you cannot but be ſenſible how naked and expoſed this Province is both by Sea and Land. Fort* William *and* Mary, *at the Entrance of this River, (the only Fortification His Majeſty has in this Province) you know lies in a miſerable Condition: Nor are you Ignorant how often I have preſt the Repair of this Fortreſs upon the Aſſemblies here. Altho' it has Forty Guns, yet it has for a long Time had only a Captain, a Gunner, and Two Centinels belonging to it. I hope your own Safety, as well as his Majeſty's Honour*

at

at this Critical Juncture, will put you upon doing what is absolutely Neceſſary in this Important Affair.

I have Gentlemen, *frequent Complaints of the Ruinous Condition of the Goal of this Province, which will require a large Repair, or rather a Rebuilding as ſoon as may be, there being continual Hazards of Eſcapes thro' its preſent Deficiencies.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

You very well know there has been no Money in the Treaſury of the Province for near Three Years paſt, which has greatly expoſed and diſhonoured the King's Government, and has been a Publick Injuſtice and Oppreſſion. This, with the threatning Aſpect abroad, (I have no Doubt) will lead you to make ample Proviſion for what I have now mentioned, as well as for all the other Exigencies of the Government.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Upon my Meeting the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſets-Bay *in* April *laſt, I earneſtly Recommended to them the paſſing an Order agreeable to what had been done in this Province, for putting a Stop (at preſent) to any Proceſs in the Law againſt the Borderers on the Diſputed Lines of the Two Provinces; but the Publick Prints have long ſince told you it had not the deſired Succeſs. In* January *laſt I wrote very fully to the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade, praying them to Repreſent this long unhappy Diſpute to his Majeſty, that there might be an End put to the Contention; to which Letter, I have received the Honour of their Lordſhips Anſwer, ſaying, they hope upon the return of my Anſwer to their Letter, no farther Delay may be occaſioned to the accompliſhing a Matter of ſo much Advantage to both Provinces; and my Anſwer to their Lordſhip's Letter is long ſince gone forward, and I ſhall rejoyce in ſeeing this Troubleſome Affair brought to a happy Concluſion.*

Gentlemen, *In whatever you can project for His Majeſty's Honour and Service, and for the Proſperity of his good Subjects in this Province, you ſhall have my hearty Aſſiſtance and Conſent.*

J. BELCHER.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Jan.* 21 *Entred In.*

Clark from New-Caſtle on Delaware. *Entred Out.*

Row for Antigua, Ten-Eyck for Coracoa, Griffith for Boſton, Kip for S. Carolina, Tuckneſs for Coracoa.

Cleared. Clark to Ireland, Barns to S. Carolina.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred In.

Ship Fyall, Samuel Bicknall from St. Chriſtophers.

Entred Out.

Ship Vigor, Wm. Harris, for Oporto.

Cleared.

Ship Fountain, Joſhua Norman, to Fyall.

Advertiſements.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE LAWS of the Province of New-Jerſey, which were enacted the laſt Seſſions of Aſſembly. Printed and ſold by B. Franklin.

A SERVANT Lad's Time for near Five years to be diſpoſed of, on Reaſonable Terms. He is by Trade a Taylor, and can work very well. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold

BY *John Parſons*, a very good new brick Houſe well finiſh'd, thirty foot Front, two Story high, beſides a very large Cellar, and Garret, a good new Brick Kitchen, Stable, and a large Garden. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may apply themſelves the aforeſaid *John Parſons* and know further.

N. B. The aforeſaid Houſe ſtands very commodiouſly in the Market-ſtreet in the Town of *Burlington* in New-Jerſey, very convenient for any Publick Buſineſs.

Prov. of Penn-ſil vania, *ſſ.* WHEREAS by publick Notice given early laſt Spring, all Perſons within the ſaid Province that were indebted to the Hon. the Proprietaries, were required to pay the ſame; for which Purpoſe certain Days were appointed in the month of *March*, and Attendance duly given by the Receiver-General: But notwithſtanding, the Perſons concerned have neglected to come in and pay off the ſame. Theſe are therefore to give further Notice, that the ſaid Rec. General has appointed to attend at his Houſe in *Philadelphia*, from the Date hereof, until the laſt Day of the Month called *February* next enſuing; within which Time all Perſons concern'd as aforeſaid, are required to make Payment accordingly; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

Philadelphia, the 12th of *Decem.* 1733.

Juſt Publiſhed:

THE INDIAN TALE, interpreted and told in Engliſh Verſe.

---- *Multum ille & terris jactatus & alto.* Virg.

Printed and ſold by B. Franklin, Price Sixpence.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Byles, *late of the City of* Philadelphia, *deceas'd, are hereby notified to come and pay their reſpective Debts to* Samuel Byles, *Adminiſtrator to the ſaid Eſtate, or to* Evan Morgan, *in Market-ſtreet, who is Truſtee and Attorney for the ſaid* Samuel Byles. *And all Perſons who have any juſt Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, or* Evan Morgan *aforeſaid, in order to have them adjuſted and ſatisfied.* Jan. 7. 1733.

JOHN FROST, Staymaker, late Servant to Evan Morgan, now liveth in Second-ſtre , *over againſt Doctor* Hooper's, *in Copartnerſhip with* Thomas Carter, *where all ſorts of* Stays *and* Coats *are made after the beſt manner.*

A BOY about four Years of Age to be *bound out till he is Twenty one; and a likely young Woman's Time to be diſpoſed of, for between two and three years, by* Thomas Parry, *and* Iſaac Williams, *Overſeers of the Poor for the City of* Philadelphia.

To be SOLD

THREE Hundred Acres of Land in Haverford *Township*, Cheſter *County*, 60 *Acres cleared, good Meadowing, a Houſe and New Barn, and good Orchard Enquire of* Rice Price, *of* Merion, *and know further.*

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